The existence of these caves has long been known, but no thorough examination was ever made until a few months ago, when Charles McLoyd, a prospector and miner of the San Juan, and four companions concluded to look into the abandoned dwellings. A writer in the Denver Republican describes the result of their investigations. No definite idea of securing a collection was thought of, but after wandering from one rule to another on the top of the cliffs, and where the securing a collection was thought of, but after wandering from one ruis to another on the top of the cliffs, and where the land could be made fertile, they commenced exploring the caves. Among the first entered fittle of interest was to be found, but they finally came to a place that was almost inaccessible. On the mesa above a large reservoir was to be seen, and it is the opinion of the explorers that this great tract of ground was once tilled by the people who lived in the caves below. But now pinon trees of great age are standing on all sides, and how many of them have sprung up, lived their days decayed and then have been succeeded by others, no man living to-day knows—it may have been hundreds, it may lave been thousands of years ago.

Mr. McLoyd says that the dwellings in Montezana County were found on the sides of walls of the canon of the Mancos and its tributaries in wind-worn caves or revices caused by falling water, and were so completely protected from the elements that many of their effects were found in a perfect state for preservation. As a rule, these caves are in almost inaccessible places. When inhabited they were reached quite frequently by notches at in the rock, and at other times rope 'adders must have been used.

Quite a number of the houses found were of pretentious dimensions, the largest being a building on the ground floor of which are 112 rooms, and 200 in the apper stories. This building was four tories in beight with a tower, and was built of dressed stone and a cement made of the surrounding soil mixed with a substance now unknown and flow scaling. The number of the houses found twere of pretentions dimensions, the largest being a building on the ground floor of which are 112 rooms, and 200 in the apper stories. This building was four tories in beight with a tower, and was built of dressed stone and a cement made of the surrounding soil mixed with a substance now unknown and flow scaling. The found is a contract of the surrounding soil mixed with a substance now unknown and flow s

and the clif dwellers became extinct by being overcome by numbers, and, pre-'erring death by drowning rather than it the hands of the enemy, jumped into he water below their homes, and in-tead of drowning, became fish. The diff dwellers were a quiet, inoffensive acc, judging from the lack of instru-nents of war and the many articles that were used in their crude method of farm-us.

hree parts, as is usual in the human kull. The bones found would indicate hat they were a people of medium reight and well formed, having small ands and feet, the larir black and her in texture than that of any known ace of savages. There is no sign of my domesticated animal or fowl, with any domesticated animal or fowl, with
the exception of the turkey; it was
stilized in many ways, specimens of
lust brushes, bone needles, etc., lfaving
seen found. The agricultural products
ound consisted of corn, bears and
sumpkins, for articles of food, and
the yucca for that of clothing,
their textile fabrics consisted of
nats and cloths made of cords of the
succa plant interwoven with the down
rountly the fabrics of the sandstone deposit to
the fully 13,500 feet thick. He bored
station. The clear and distinct traces of
animal life were found in the deposit.
Their textile fabrics consisted of
nats and cloths made of cords of the
fuce applied in the sandstone deposit to
the fully 13,500 feet thick. He bored
station. The clear and distinct traces of
animal life were found in the deposit.
A rare find was the small branch of a
tree with three perfect sprouts and one
whole leaf. was made on a crude loom of sticks and sords. There was in this machine about 300 pieces of wood, and it was found intact by explorers, but was destroyed in trying to remove it, as it was burled from a dwelling to the bottom of the banks of the Rockaway River, at Boonton, and only pieces are now in existance, no other loom ever having been found.

Also wered near the cities a stone, found near Freehold, on which is a stone, found near Freehold, on which probability and near foot.

of these people large reservoirs for holding the water that came down from the anountains. These reservoirs were made with stone walls. There is one still perfect, it being situated on top of the "mesa verdi," or foot hills, and is 150 feet in diameter, walled with double to the state of the company countries from the top of the company countries from the countries from the company countries from the co

coils and are light in weight and of course very durable.

The knives were made from the bones of the deer, highly poished and very sharp. There is nothing to indicate that they were acquainted in any respect with the uses of any kind of metal. They used both wood and coat for heating and cooking purposes, and had their fire-places just outside the door in the same manner that the Mexicans do to-day. The sandals used, unlike those worn by savage tribes of the present, were made.

CLIFF DWELLERS.

RELICS OF AN ANCIENT RACE IN COLORADO.

The Skalls and Handiwork of a Prehistoric People—Great Houses With Hundreds of Rooms—Large Reservoirs.

The archaeologists of Denver should be happy. Almost at their very door they can now see the skulls and handiwork of men and women of prehistoric time. The caves of the eliff-dwellers on the Mancos, in Southern Colorado, have been once more entered by vandais, but this time only rain and the dust of departed centuries were to be found.

The existence of these caves has long been known, but no thorough examination was ever made out if a tare months of their peaceful natures were driven from place to place in the valley, and finally took refuge and built homes in these almost inaccessible places, and were at last overcome and perished in these almost inaccessible places, and were at last overcome and perished in these almost inaccessible places, and were at last overcome and perished in these almost inaccessible places, and were at last overcome and perished in these almost inaccessible places, and were at last overcome and perished in these almost inaccessible places, and were at last overcome and perished in these almost of skins, and there is nothing to show that the cliff dwellers were in any was proficient in the art of bunting, as only arrows of hard wood and cane are found, and they could not be used in killing large game, being of so fragile a nature. They can be used in killing large game, being of so fragile a nature. They indicate the life would not be used in killing large game, being of so fragile a nature. They can be used in killing large game, being of so fragile an ature. They can be used in killing large game, being of so fragile an ature. They can be used in killing large game, being of so fragile an ature. They can be used in killing at the hickory and and cane are found, and they could not be used in killing large game, being of so fragile an ature. They can be used in killing at the hickory of some kind.

These people were one eviden

seemed broading o'er the expectant humble host.
A member asked the brother not to sing Leat he should on the cause so sacred bring Deep ridicule, and he for once complied. But usually he such requests denied.
Acowing, if he hoped to win the parke, Not only must be pray, but "vocalize."
And so when'er it cause to singing pathos. That hoses was filted with miscrathe quadrus Until n. ast the suffering cangregation. Had him indicated for the descention.
A witness being called, with hings inflated. The manner or his singing indicated, Producing heaving singing indicated, Producing heaving singing indicated. That shook the court house to the highest rafter.

stories in height with a tower, and was built of dressed atone and a cement made of the surrounding soil mixed with a substance now unknown, and the architecare now would be cailed that of the Roman period.

The race, according to the theory advanced by the Smithsonian Institution, existed about ten thousand years ago. This theory is based upon the idea that he people lived and farmed on the banks of the Salt River before the bed of that stream was changed and the finding of arees and fungi in the ruins.

The adjoining natives, the Navajos, are the only race that have any tradition oncerning these people, and theirs is that the cliff dwellers became extinct by being overcome by numbers, and, preferring death by drowning rather than at the hands of the enemy, jumped into the water below their homes, and interest of drowning, became tish. The

The Reluctant turn, and spare the tortured

Devoicedly to be wished for dispensation.

The Methodist contrivance of "rotation!"

— Irving Browne, in The Green Bag.

Pirenologically speaking, they were put and peaceable, the back part of the skull being very flat and often decreased, while the front part was well ornaed and denoted some intelligence.

Among the skulls in the collection is one that consists of one piece only, and shows no trace of a seam between the three parts as is possible fossil specimens in large deposits of smellion. Footprints of an extinct three parts as is possible fossil specimens in large deposits of smellion. Footprints of an extinct specimens in the discovery of many valuations of the properties of the state of the properties of the rocky regions of that State, has resulted this year in the discovery of many valuable fossil specimens in large deposits of sandstone. Footprints of an extinct species of beast and bird have been discovered embedded in the stone, which Geologist Cook says was once as soft as clay. The red sandstone area has been found to extend over a vast section of the State and the stone is very establish.

State and the stone is very valuable.

After boring in several places the geologist estimated the sandstone deposit to be fully 13,500 feet thick. He bored

tre made. There are also a few pieces of sloth woven out of human hair, which the was made on a crude foom of sticks and on one specimen, distinctly outlined, are tords. There was in this machine about the footprints of a reptile. The stone is

## TWINS

MYSTERIOUS SYMPATHY WHICH EXISTS BETWEEN THEM.

A Great Antipathy Shown Toward All Twins by Some Savages —The Peculiar Customs of the Ishogos,

Few things are more mysterious than the undefinable sympathy which often exists between two beings who came into the world together. There can be no doubt that this sympathy is real, and not the effect of the imagination, as some have supposed. So far as is known it does not always develop itself, and when it is present its cause is not by any means unanot always develop itself, and when it is present its cause is not by any means understood. A very real affection generally exists between twins, and often seems to show itself in the earliest days of infancy. It is no uncoramon thing for a twin who has lost his or her counterpart to pine away, drooping gradually into the clutches of the destroyer, who in taking a way the other, has deprived life of all its joy. But though intense fondness is no doubt to a great exteat the cause of such sad occurrences, the sympathy which twins have for one another shows itself here. With many swage races twins are hurried out of the world immediately they have entered it; others allow them to live, but only under certain conditions. In western Africa, a little below the equator, betteen 10 degrees and 12 degrees cast longitude live a large tribs called the Ishogo. They have in western Africa, a little below the equator, betteen 10 degrees and 12 degrees cast longitude live a large tribe called the Ishogo. They have many peculiar customs, but none more so than their treatment of twins and of the mother who is so unfortunate as to bear them. An idea seems to exist with them that no woman ought to produce more than a single child at a fine, and they seek to rectify the error by giving their deities every chance of killing one of the children before they have arrived at the ago at which they are considered able to take care of themselves. This is held to be at about 6 years old; once that age has been passed, is is thought by these people that a proper balance between life death has again been struck, and they do not deem any further precautions necessary. Immediately the birth of twins takes place, the hut in which the event happened is marked in some manner which will render it readily distinguishable from all others in the village.

Those who have read accounts of Africans travel will probably remember the manimous testimony which explorers of the dark continent bear to the extraordinary loquacity of its matives. A Africans talk as they breathe—mecasimity, and

mary loquacity of its natives. Africans halk as they breathe—anceasingly, and yet the unfortunate mother of twins is forbidden to exchange a single word with any but the immediate members of her family. She may go into the forest for frewood, and perform the household work necessary for the existence of her-self and her children, but it must be all self and her children, but it must be all done in strict silence, unless she finds herself near one of her close relatives. The consequence of this peculiar custom is that the Islago woman dreads the event of twins more than anything, ex-cept, perhaps, being childless; and noth-ing irritates a newly-married woman more than to tell her that she is sure to become the mother of two children at a birth. When the six years of probation have fragged out their weary length, a grand ceremony is held to celebrate the release of the the three engives, and their admission to the society of their felows. At daybreak all the village friend take up their stand on either side of the door of the but, having pre-ciously whitened their faces. The rest side of the door of the lint, having pre-ciously whitened their faces. The rest of the inhabitants of the place congre-gate round about, and at a given signal the women march away from the hut, followed by the twiss, the mother clap-ping her hands and capering about, the friend beating a lusty tattoo upon a drum and sincipe a some amyromize to the friend beating a lusty tattoo upon a drum and singing a song appropriate to the occasion. After this procession has gone the round of the village there is a general dance. Then every one sits down to a great feast, and eating, drinking and lancing are carried on for the rest of the day and all through the night. As soon as the next day dawns all restrictions upon the mother and her offspring are held to be removed. This ceremony is known as "Mpaza," a word which signifies both the twins, and the rite by virtue of which they and their mother are admitted to the companionship of their kind.

kind.

Cases in which one of a pair of twins Cases in which one of a pair of twins has felt some disturbing influence at work within him when evil was befalling his other self are numerous. As with all matters of the kind, the instances related are upt to border upon the land of fiction, but there are many which are perfectly well authenticated. Though twins are saudly alike in form and feature this is not invariably the case. The writer knows twin brothers who can scarcely be said to bear even a family likeness to one mother, and whose complexions go to nats and cloths made of cords of the fucca plant interwoven with the down from the turkey or fur of some animal, and is soft and flexible. It was used evidently only in the burying of their lead, who were rapped in this cloth, it aking the place of the strond in modern lays, while for an outside covering or sollia, they used a mat of hewn sticks of iron wood and connected in the same namer that the modern Venetian blinds from made. There are also a few pieces of loth woven out of human hair, which ness. But though unine bonly, they resemble one another mentally to such an extent that they passed from the bottom to the top of one of our great public schools side by side.—London Standard.

The Curfew in New York's Capital. There is a custom in Albany, N. Y., which has been maintained for two hunwhich has been maintained for two hundred years, which, I presume, isn't known in any other city of its size in the Union. The curfew tolks promptly, and to the half-eighth of a second, at 9 each night. The City Hall tower has a deep-sounding hell, connected by electric wire with Dudley Observatory, and it strikes a stroke of one at 9 o'clock night and morning. All the private clocks and watches are set by it, and it is a convenient. feet, it being situated on top of the "mesa verdi," or foot hills, and is 150 feet in diameter, walled with double walls and now contains from ten to fifteen feet of water. All their farming was carried on in the valleys above the amons and was accomplished by hard altor and with the crudest of implements, sothing having been found of this nature except a sharp-pointed stick of bird wood, which was used to tear up the ground for planting.

Their household utensils consisted of pottery jars and cosks made of fibre and covered with a substance, resembling modern varnish. Both were made in coils and are light in weight and of course very durable.

Lawes was forty years of age. It is only within the past three years that he hard the past three years that he hard the coils are the provate cross and watches are set by it, and it is a curious watches are set by it, and it is a curious watches are set by it, and it is a curious watches are set by it, and it is a curious watches are set by it, and it is a curious watches are set by it, and it is a curious watches are set by it, and it is a curious watches are set by it, and it is a curious watches are set by it, and it is a curious path to the theatrical corapanies that visit there to see nearly everybody in the watches are set by it, and it is a curious watches are set by it, and it is a curious watches are set by it, and it is a curious relation to the theatrical corapanies of human flesh over to the majority. Mr.

Lawes was a very fat man.

Lawes was forty years of age. It is only within the past three years that he had read to be a blacksmith, and was a slight, delicate thing of two or three hundred pounds. Then the began to gain from five to the nation to the theatrical corapanies that visit there to see nearly everybody in the visit there to see nearly on these occasions for the good pastors to remark: "If any one feels called by that warning, there will be no objection to his now withdrawing," and there have been occasions when a number do so.— $\Lambda\epsilon_{co}$  York Star.

> Last year the number of visitors to shakespeare's birthplace was 16,850; Americans constituting one-fourth of the number.

A Valuable Dog Killed by Electricity.

A Valuable Dog Killed by Electricity.

Mr. Charles Tupper keeps a restaurant on Eighth avenue, New York, and is fond of dogs. One night recently, says the New York Sun, in a corner of his kitchen two valuable setters and six puppies made merry, but in another room a sphendid eight-pound Newfoundland lay dead, killed by the latest improvement. Mr. Tupper says he was worth \$500, and of Bickerton's stock at Bay Shore.

During the afternoon Mr. Tupper was standing in front of his restaurant watching some inemen who were cutting downing some inemen who were cutting downing some inemen who were cutting down

ing some intense who were cutting down Western Union wires. One wire had been cut from a pole on the northwest corner of Twenty-first street at one end, and from another pole at Twenty-second at the other end. The middle of the wire at the other end. The middle of the wire was still attached to a pole almost in front of the restaurant. There was a man on top of this pole, and two more men at the Twenty-first street corner were winding up the slack of the wire, while still another man was holding the wire near Twenty-second street and letting it run through his hands.

Suddenly this one threw up his hands and fell insensible on the sidewalk. Tupper saw him full and shouted to the foreman, who stood near him, but who did not seem to think it much of an occurrence. Then the two men at the other end of the wire tumbled over just as their com-

the wire tumbled over just as their com-panion did. People ran to their assist-ance, and Mr. Tapper started to see how

ne first man was getting on.

Just then Dash came down stairs with Just then Dash came down stairs with a paper which Mrs. Tupper was sending to her husband. Dash was the errand boy of the family. Accompanied by the big dog, Mr. Tupper walked to the prostrate nam, who was being vigorously rubbed by a man who had jumped from a sand cart. Dash started to cross the street, and his forepaws struck the wire. Bystanders say the dog went four feet into the air and then came down with his body spuare across the wire, and lay there struggling convulsively. Tupper rushed forward to lift him off the wire, when he was seized by two men, who when he was seized by two men, who

"Good heavens, man! Don't touch that Good heavens, man! Don't touch that dog unless you want to be killed."

Tupper then ran to the foreman and begged him to do something. The foreman ordered the man on the pole to cut the wire, but he shouted down that he world." the wire, but he shouted down that he couldn't. By this time poor Dash had stopped kicking. Pinally a lineman got a hatchet and cut the wire. The man came to all right. The dog died three hours later. The sagging wire had crossed a live electric wire belonging to the Mandatan Incomberged County the Manhattan Incandescent Company, Tupper had a policeman arrest the fore-man, John S. Fretts, At Jefferson Market Fretts was discharged.

When Salt Saved Men's Lives,

The Maoris, like every other race in their part of the world, indulged freely in cannibalism in the olden times, alin camibalism in the olden times, although they long ago abandoned the habit. The reason for this practice is found in the fact—which maintains, also, throughout most of the islands of Oceanica—that their country, until the arrival of the Europeaus introduced pigs, cattle and other domestic unimals, possessed no mammals whatever, and thus made meat, except that of the human subject, impossible to obtain.

The Maoris never ate their friends unless they were hungry, and chiefly regaled themselves upon their enemies who had been slain or captured in battle.

had been stain or captured in battle When the whites came among them they cooked some individuals as an experi-ment, but very generally abundoned the practice as finding the flesh too saft—the result, no doubt, of the use of this coresult, no dount, of the use of this con-diment in most forms of civilized food, the taste of which the Maori could not stand. Most of their white captives, therefore, were kept as slaves, and were readily given up to may one who would exchange an old musket or a dozen cart-ridges for them.—Chicago Mail.

#### A Pound of Lead Oniweighs a Pound

of Feathers. of Feathers.

A scientific paper recently offered a reward for the most correct answers to certain scientific problems. Among others was the old scientific "conumdram:" Which weighs the most, a pound of feathers or a pound of lead? Of course, a pound is a pound, no matter of what substance, and when the simple or thoughtless person answers that a pound of lead is the heaviest, everybody laughs. Charles Pitt, in answering this question chains.

treatment is one of the simplest and most efficacious. It is applied in this way: Half fill a jug with boiling water, and into that put a tenspoonful of well pow-dered camphor. Pashion out of writing paper a funnel, with which cap the top of the jug. The camphorated steam should be inhaled through the rose for ten or fifteen mirates, the inhalation he-ing repeated, if required, every four or five hours. If, in spite of its unpleasant-ness, the inhalation is persisted in, it is said that three repetitions will always of-fect a cure, however severe the woold in feet a cure, however severe the "cold in the head" may be,"—Now York Star,

Americans Becoming Dark-baired and

M. Topinard has been making a statis-tical inquiry into the colors of the eyes and hair in France, and from his 189, 000 observations he deduces many inter-esting results, one of the most curious being that where the race is formed from a mixture of blonders and brunettes the being that where the race is formed from a mixture of blondes and brunettes the hereditary blonde color comes out in the eyes, and the brunette element reappears in the hair. To this tendency probably is to be attributed the rarity of a combiis to be attributed the rarry or nation of light hair with dark eyes. Sev have asserted that the eral observers have asserted that the American people, who are pre-eminently a mixed race, are becoming a dark-haired and blue-eyed nation, and if this be true such a development must be ow-ing to the working of the law formulated

Thirteen railroads concentrate at Chat-tanooga, Tenn. It has over 200 manu-facturing establishments.

How Rockets are Made.

How Rockets are Made.

Rockets are made for three purposes: for signaling; for decorations or celebrations, or as projectiles in war. For signals, the charge consists of twelve parts of niter, two of sulphur, and three of charcoal. The ornamental, or decorative, rocket is the one we see used on the Fourth of July, and the composition of which it is made comprises 122 parts of meaded or finds, pulverized powder, righty of niter, forty of sulphur and forty of cast iron fillings.

righty of niter, forty of sulphur and forty of cast iron fillings.

The main part of the rocket is a case, made by rolling stout paper, covered on one side with paste, around a wooden form, at the same time applying considerable pressure. The end is then "choked," or brought tightly together, with twine.

The paper case thus made is next placed in a copper mold, so that a conical copper spindle will pass up through the choke, and the composition is then coursed in and packed by blows of a mallet on a copper drift or packing tool made to

choke, and the composition is then poured in and packed by blows of a mallet on a copper drift or packing tool made to sit over the spindle. The top of the case is now closed with a layer of moist plaster-of-paris one inch thick, perfocuted with a small hole for the passage of the flame to the upper part, or "pot." The pot is formed of another paper cylader slipped over and pasted to the top of the case and samonated by a paper cone filled with tow. The "decorations" are placed in the pot and are scattered through the air when the flame, laving passed through the aparture of the plaster, reaches a small charge of mealed powder, placed in the pot. The stick is a piece of pine wood, tapering, and about nine times the length of the rocket. It is to guide the rocket in its flight. The decorations in the pot may be "stars," "serpents," "marrore, ""regold rain," and so on. "Marrors" are small paper shells filled with grained powder and pinned with quick match. "Serpents" are small asses about 1 inch in diameter in which is a composition of three parts after, here salidance nowhere. The races about 4 mch in diameter in which by a composition of three parts after, here sulphur, sixteen meal powder, 4 charcoal. This composition is driven in the case, the top of which is closed by obster-of-paris, having a small aperture through which passes a piece of quick-match.—8t. Nicholev.

Population, Area and Estimated Wealth

of the Original Thirteen States of the Grightal Turriven states.

New Hampshire, in 1776, nearly 130, 000 inhabitants; 1880, 346,991 inhabitants; estimated wealth, 8328,000,000; area, 9305 separce miles.

Masachusetts, in 1776, nearly 300, 000 inhabitants; 1885, 1,941,465 inhabitants; estimated wealth, 82,795,009,000, pp. 8115 square, miles.

nace, 8315 square miles.
Rhode Island, in 1776, 65,000 inhabitants; 1885, 301,281 inhabitants; estimated wealth, \$120,000,000; area, 1250

insted wealth, \$150,000,000; area, 1250 square miles. Connecticut, in 1776, nearly 190,000 inhabitants; 1880, 622,700 inhabitants; estimated wealth, \$852,000,000; area,

inhabitants; 1880, 622,700 inhabitants; estimated wealth, \$852,000,000; area, 4930 square miles.

New York, in 1776, nearly 325,000 inhabitants; 1880, 5,082,871 inhabitants; estimated wealth, \$7,649,000,000; area, 49,170 square miles.

New Jersey, in 1776, nearly 180,000 inhabitants; 1885, \$1,278,033 inhabitants; estimated wealth, \$1,433,000,000; area, 7815 square miles.

Pennsylvania, in 1776, nearly 400,000 inhabitants; 1680, 4,282,891 inhabitants; estimated wealth, \$5,393,000,000; area, 45,216 square miles.

Dehaware, in 1776, nearly 50,000 inhabitants; 1880, 146,608 inhabitants; estimated wealth, \$138,000,000; area, 2050 square miles.

Maryland, in 1776, nearly 250,000 inhabitants; 1880, 931,943 inhabitants; estimated wealth, \$380,000,000; area, 12,210 square miles.

Virginia, in 1776, nearly 600,000 inhabitants; 1880, 2,131,022 inhabitants (including West Virginia); estimated wealth, \$1,800,000,000; area, 67,230 square miles.

North Carading in 1776, meach, 350

Square miles.

North Carolina, in 1776, nearly 350, 000 inhabitants; 1880, 1,399,750 inhabitants; estimated wealth, \$446,000,000; area, 52,250 square miles.

South Carolina, 1776, nearly 260,000 inhabitants; 1880, 995,577 inhabitants; estimated wealth, \$296,000,000; area, 30,570 square miles.

Georgia, in 1776, nearly 75,000 in habitants: 1880, 1,542,180 inimbitants; estimated wealth, \$554,000,000; area, 59,475 square miles.

#### A Bird as a Witness.

less person answers that a pound of lead is the heavilst, everybody laughs. Charles Pitt, in answering this question, claims that the pound of lead would weigh the beaviest because the feathers would be buoyed up by a weight equal to the amount of air which they displace—just as cork is buoyed up in water. In future, therefore, we must refrain from laughing at the fool's answer, as practically it is correct. Of course, if weighed in a vacuum a pound of any two substance would weigh alike.

Treatment of Cold in the Head.

There are a number of ways of aborting a cold in the head, but most of them are by the means of quite powerful drugs, which a person unfamiliar with their use is never justified in taking on his owa responsibility. The Swiss method of treatment is one of the simplest and most efficacious. It is applied in this way. Half fill a jug with boiling water, and into that put a tenspoonful of well powdered camphor. Eashion out of writing vincing evidence. All agreed to this test. The gentleman began to which 'St. Patrick's Day,' the bird listened r moment, took up the air and finished in. The magistrate thought that settled the prestion of ownership, and the bird was given up.—It is said that the Northerner offered \$1090 for the bird, but it was re-

Two Diminutive Elephanis,

Two diminative is plants arrived safely the other day in the British section of the Paris Universal Exhibition, where they stand opposite each other, apparently guarding the entral courts. No household canary could possibly be tamer than these hand-ame pschyderns, which are about fice could possibly be taract than these hand-ome pachyderms, which are about five feet high, and carry gorgeous howdals, ichly decorated as well as their other rappings, with colored enamel and gold. Even their tasks, the points of which have been sawn off, are profusely gift.

A Poetical Cobbler's Sign. A cobbler on South Tweifth street, "hiladelphia, has a card on his window eading as follows:

s follows:
Here lives a men
That con't refuse
To make and mend
Your boots and shoes,
His leather is good,
His work is quick,
His profits are small
But he gives no tick,
And when he dies
He fears no coals,
As he has saved

Our Giris,

Kitty is witty,

Nettle is preity,

Lutie is cute and annul;

Irone is a queen,

Annette is a pee,

Nell is the belle of the bell;

Diantus is whithy,

Betthat is breatthy,

Betthat is breatthy,

Perfect health keeps her rosy and radiant,
beautiful a disconning, soosible and sacet,

beautiful a disconning, soosible and sacet,

beautiful a disconning, soosible and sacet,

beautiful a disconning, soosible in Hertia and sacet,

beautiful a disconning, soosible in Hertia and sacet,

beautiful and beautiful and the use of Dr. level by wholesome habits and the use of Dr. level by wholesome habits and the use of Dr. level and sacet,

beautiful and beautiful and sacet, and sacet,

beautiful and beautiful and sacet,

beautiful and beautiful and sacet,

proposed by wholesome habits and the use of Dr. level by the sacet,

beautiful and beautif

For Constitution or Sick Headache, use Dr. Pierce's Pelicus; Purely Vegetable. Orion dose. Mr. Bayard's wedding to Miss Clymer has seen postponed till August 8.

Five cents saved on scap: five dellars lost on rotted clothes. Is that commun! There is not 5 cents difference between the cost of a bar of the poor-sit some made and the best, which is an all know, Dubbins's Electric.

In France they have applied electricity to the playing of organs.

Good Advice in n Norskell.

There are four organs in the innoundesly which are vitalin they loss and delicate in their structure, and which loss and delicate in their structure, and which loss and delicate in their structure, and which loss are the light of the structure, and which loss are the light structure, and which leaves are the light structure, and the structure we must take the constitution of the structure of the organization of the structure of the organization of the structure of the structure of the organization of the structure of Good Advice to a Nutshell

What he the world is the no of slitting around waiting for something to turn 15. You indictions to well all down in the meanlow and wait for the gow to come in the meanlow and wait for the gow to come in the militate field in the source of and make up your mind to turn upsomething. If no have nothing definite in your mind, then no have nothing definite in your mind, then the little of the property of the property of the source of the first own thing or two that will make you jump for Juy.

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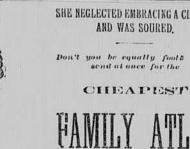
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